RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. VIII No. 66 DECEMBER, 1949

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS
Vol. VIII No. 66 December, 1949

NOTICES

The following misprints occurred in the September *Journal*:
Page 312, third line after sub-heading—for "wave" read "waves."
Page 315, fourth line after sub-heading—for "physiological" read "psychological."

* * * *

On page 366 of the same number the name of Commander R. Thomson should appear under the heading of "Cape Province" and not "Transvaal."

* * * *

Radiations, by Mr. T. Bedford Franklin, is now on sale by the Society at the price of 8/6. A copy of the late Sir William Bragg's little book, *The Story of Electromagnetism*, will be presented to any member purchasing a copy of *Radiations*.

* * * *

The new edition of *Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder, is available at 7/6 to members and 10/- to non-members, post free; obtainable from the Assistant Secretary.

* * * *

The *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research* is now received in exchange for *Radio-Perception*.

* * * *

The Editor would be glad to hear from any member who would be willing to review copies of *Rivista Italiana di Radiestesia*.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The Title Page and Contents of Vol. VII can be obtained from the Editor on application.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of old *Journals*, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1949

The fifteenth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the London Medical Society, 11 Chandos Street, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 19th, and was attended by eighteen members, Colonel Bell being in the Chair.

1. The Chairman suggested that the Minutes of the previous General Meeting should be taken as read, a full report having been published in the *Journal* for December, 1948. This was agreed to.

2. Colonel Bell then read the following report :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There has been no great change in our membership during the past year. The list of members in the September *Journal* shows a total of 510, as against 517 in the corresponding list last year. Of these 510, 152 are resident overseas, mostly in Australia, India and the United States ; 138 of the 510 are life members.

We have to regret the loss of three experienced water diviners during the past year ; firstly, Mr. J. J. Morton, of Cape Town, who died at a great age last December ; he had wide experience as a successful dowser in South Africa and contributed to our *Journal* on several occasions. Another was the Rev. Purefoy FitzGerald, who was active to the last in spreading information about dowsing by lectures and demonstrations. The third was Mr. A. Gregory, who had much experience of dowsing for water in Surrey.

I mentioned in my Report last year that our application to the Chief Inspector of Taxes for recognition of the Society as a Charity on the grounds that its objects were conducive to the Advancement of Education and in the Public Interest, had not been favourably entertained, and that we had been told that appeal might be made to the Board of Inland Revenue. We accordingly made an appeal, but it was rejected. We might then have made a further appeal to the Special Commissioners, but we found that if the appeal failed, we would have been involved in considerable legal expense, so we decided to let the matter drop for the present.

The *Journal* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto and we are now approaching the end of the eighth volume. As Editor, I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have been kind enough to send in contributions, and also the members who have taken the trouble to review books and journals. I

hope that any member who has anything of interest to record connected with dowsing in any of its varied aspects will not fail to send an article or a note about it to the Editor. The *Journal* is the only advantage we can offer to our numerous foreign members, and it is essential that we should make it as interesting as possible.

I may say that the circulation of the *Journal* is not limited to our members; during the past year over 60 copies were sold to non-members, and a number are sent gratis to other bodies, including the New York Public Library.

Since our last General Meeting the new edition of Captain Trinder's well-known book has been published and many copies have been sold. We frequently receive letters asking for information about books on dowsing, and it is gratifying to be able to recommend inquirers to this comprehensive little book, as well as to *The Elements of Dowsing*, by the late Vicomte de France.

Mr. Franklin's book, *Radiations*, has also made its appearance and will, I hope, be read by all members who are interested in dowsing as an obscure electro-magnetic phenomenon, and would like to acquire a general idea of the nature of electro-magnetic radiation and the purposes to which it is now applied. You have no doubt read the review of *Radiations* in the last *Journal*, so I will not enlarge on the extreme lucidity with which this complicated subject has been treated. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the interesting chapter on "Wireless Prospecting" describing how the author used the instrument of his own invention for the prospection of minerals, and also to the chapter on "Medical Radiesthesia." in which two methods are described in some detail.

Perhaps all our members do not realise that we have a small library of books on dowsing or radiesthesia in several languages, which are issued to home members. During the year under review 42 volumes were sent out.

Since June 30th last year six lectures were given at the rooms of the London Medical Society at 11 Chandos Street, namely: by Mr. Basil Smith, on "Has Intuition a Physiological Basis"; by the Revd. H. W. Lea-Wilson, on "Some Implications of Map Reading"; by Dr. Michael Ash, on "It is Sound?"; by Dr. Belyavin, on "Nerve Reflexes and the Dowsing Reaction"; by Mr. J. C. Maby on "Fundamental Ray Analysis"; and by Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick on "Field and Map Dowsing." We owe our thanks to these gentlemen, particularly to those who are not members, for the trouble they have taken in giving us these interesting addresses. It is especially gratifying that Mr. Maby's protracted investigation of the Fundamental Ray—which several

members, as well as myself, have been following with interest for some years—should at last be recorded in a permanent fashion.

I would like to say that the Secretary will always be glad to receive suggestions regarding future lectures.

A reception for members and their friends was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 20th. It was attended by over fifty people, who appeared to appreciate this opportunity for conversation and discussion.

The Summer Meeting was held at Hatfield Park on Saturday, July 23rd. This place was chosen because it seemed to answer the essential requirements for a meeting lasting only a few hours. It was easily accessible from London; there was a large area of open ground: tea could be obtained on the spot, and there was alternative attraction, in the event of rain, in the shape of Hatfield House with its magnificent collection of pictures and works of art. Many of the eighty or so members and their friends who attended took the opportunity of viewing the interior of Hatfield House with one of the conducted parties, but others were perhaps disappointed that there was no prearranged demonstration of dowsing such as we had at Charterhouse two years ago. Demonstrations usually seem to occur spontaneously when dowsers congregate together, but perhaps in future years a prearranged display would be more popular and instructive.

It is not easy to find suitable places for our Summer Meetings, and I hope that anyone having suggestions to offer will be kind enough to do so.

Popular interest in dowsing and water divining seems to be as great as ever. During the last three months or so I have received over forty cuttings from papers and journals in the English language, and several articles have appeared in the press, including one by the President, in the new paper called *Enquiry*. An article in the *Daily Telegraph* of September 15th giving Major Pogson's views on the employment of dowsers, produced a number of inquiries, as did a notice we put in the personal column of the *Daily Mail* in July at the height of the dry weather.

A letter from Admiral Sir Sydney Freemantle in the *Sunday Times* of February 20th inspired several other correspondents to contribute their ideas in subsequent issues, and I think it was on the Admiral's suggestion that a question was asked in Parliament on June 30th by Captain Marsden regarding the use being made by dowsers to locate water for agricultural or other purposes, a subject on which Mr. Bevan expressed a lack of information.

Several of our members have, I know, been frequently employed in dowsing for water during the past year, and there are no doubt others of whose activities I have not heard.

Colonel Merrylees has investigated water supplies in Persia and East Africa on behalf of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. As a side line he has, I believe, helped the association excavating the ruins of Knaresborough Castle in Yorkshire to locate underground passages.

Mr. Maby has been very fully employed in the West of England for locating water on behalf of the Ministry of Health, local government bodies and agricultural committees, as well as for private persons.

Colonel Hennessey in Kenya has sent us news of several successful locations. According to the papers, he has recently been searching for pirates' treasure in the Seychelle Islands, but the result has not yet been reported.

Mr. de la Rue in Rhodesia has been urgent in spreading a knowledge of the value of dowsing by locating water himself and by writing at least one instructive article.

Dowsing for medical purposes is an aspect of the subject which seems to attract many people. There are numerous different methods of diagnosis and treatment, probably because, as in dowsing for subterranean objects, no particular method can be proclaimed as supreme in its efficacy, but the method adopted by any individual dowser is that best suited to his physiological and mental (or sub-conscious mental) composition.

In this country as on the Continent there is, as readers of the *Journal* will have noticed, a certain antagonism between supporters of what may be called the "physical" and the "psychical" schools. This antagonism is pronounced in France and Belgium, where, to judge by articles in foreign journals, the "psychic school" appears to predominate. There are, indeed, some who attempt to ascribe such practices as dowsing on maps, the reality of which is undeniable, to radiation, but this can only be true if an entirely new conception is attached to this much-abused word, for the radiation cannot be electro-magnetic.

Physiologists, who are ignorant of the technicalities of scientific dowsing, would have it that all dowsing is psychic and that the dowser's reactions are caused by a stimulus from that part of the brain which the sub-conscious mind controls; they maintain that the neuro-muscular system cannot respond by direct reflex action to electro-magnetic influences.

There are many reasons for rejecting this pronouncement, which must be the result of incomplete knowledge of the working of the human brain and nervous system.

It is probable that all dowsers respond to a certain extent to both influences, and it is the part played by the sub-conscious mind which will always render the skilled dowser superior to any geophysical prospecting instrument.

3. The Treasurer then produced the Accounts for the past year, a copy of which had been sent to each member. He pointed out that the cost of the latest *Journal* had not been included, so that the cash balance was rather higher than it would have been had the bill been received in time.

A proposal by Mr. Wethered, seconded by Mr. Parker, that the Accounts should be passed, was carried.

At this point Major C. A. Pogson took the Chair.

4. Under Rule 20 Colonel Bell retired from the office of President.

A proposal by Mr. Humphrys, seconded by Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, that Colonel Bell should be re-elected, was carried.

Colonel Bell then resumed the Chair.

Under Rule 21 Mr. Parker retired from the office of Vice-President and Messrs. Humphrys and Wethered retired as members of the Council. They had signified their consent to re-election and no other names had been submitted.

It was proposed by Mrs. Barraclough, and seconded by Major Pogson, that these gentlemen should be re-elected. The proposal was carried.

5. The Chairman informed the Meeting that Messrs. James, Edwards & Co., the Auditors, were prepared to continue their services for the current year at a cost of not more than seven guineas.

Under Rule 30 Mr. Parker proposed, and Mr. Cameron-James seconded, that Messrs. James, Edwards & Co. should be elected as Auditors for the current year. This was carried.

6. Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle then raised several points regarding the status of dowsing and action which might be taken by the Council. He deplored the prejudice against dowsing which existed in scientific and official circles, and referred to the experiments described by Dr. P. A. Ongley at a meeting of the Geological Section of the British Association last year. He considered that more aggressive action should be taken by the Council to get the value of dowsing recognised, and that a paid Secretary should be appointed with sufficient authority to approach Government Departments. He further suggested the founding

Continued on page 378

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Income and Expenditure Account for One Year to 30th June, 1949

EXPENDITURE

1948. £	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
46	*3*	*11*	Postage and Cheque Books ..	40	10	7
37	*12*	*6*	Printing and Stationery	9	4	0
113	*5*	*10*	Office Expenses	117	18	2
61	*12*	*2*	Meetings	58	14	6
191	*14*	*1*	Printing of Journal	130	6	3
	—		Badges	6	1	8
4	*3*	*8*	Various	9	18	0
	—		"Radiations"—Publication, Printing, Binding, Forwarding, &c.	124	3	10
25	*17*	*0*	Grants, Donations and Research ..		—	
1	*4*	*3*	Corporation Duty (two years) ..		12	4
32	*8*	*0*	Income Tax (eight years)		—	
90	*11*	*5*	Balance being Excess of Income over Expenditure	57	15	11
£604	*12*	*10*		£555	5	3

INCOME

1948. £	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
385	*2*	*0*	Annual Subscriptions				348	15	0
101	*7*	*0*	Life Subscriptions				93	16	10
24	*13*	*0*	Entrance Fees				21	5	0
31	*0*	*0*	Meetings				22	12	6
26	*0*	*0*	Sales of Journal				23	8	1
2	*9*	*3*	Sales of Badges					17	9
15	*4*	*6*	Donations				9	11	0
12	*0*	*3*	Various				1	1	4
	—		Sales of "Radiations"				26	8	1
	—		Interest on Defence Bonds and Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	13	14	0			
6	*16*	*10*	*Less* Income Tax at 9s. in the £	6	4	4			
							7	9	8
£604	*12*	*10*					£555	5	3

Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1949

1948. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1948. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
	Surplus Account.					
—	Balance as at 30th June, 1948	736 8 10				
—	*Add* Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to 30th June, 1949	57 15 11				
736 8 10			794 4 9			
	Creditors.					
—	Sundry Persons ..	22 1 3				
5 10 2	Inland Revenue for Tax on untaxed Income	6 4 4				
			28 5 7			
£741 19 0			£822 10 4	*£741 19 0*		£822 10 4
				233 8 0	**Balance at Bank**	306 5 4
					Cash on Deposit—	
				308 11 0	Post Office Savings Bank ..	316 5 0
					Investment—	
				200 0 0	£200 3 per cent. Defence Bonds at cost	200 0 0

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account attached, with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

Salisbury House, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.
9th August, 1949.

JAMES, EDWARDS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

of an Institute of Dowsing which should issue certificates to qualified operators. He mentioned the exceptional nature of the work carried out by Mrs. Norah Millen in Ceylon.

Major Pogson considered that much harm had been done by Dr. Ongley's experiments, and pointed out the fallacious and useless nature of those dealing with the location of water. He stated that a suggestion he had made to certain scientists that an experiment of a conclusive nature, which he described, should be carried out, had not been agreed to. He had frequently tried to get engineers to make use of dowsing on a large scale but without success.

Brigadier Swift, continuing the discussion, said he had found that the pure geologist was the worst opponent of dowsing. He had had a wide experience of the provision of water supplies and he pointed out that it was often more economical to make use of tankage supplies of water than to pump from boreholes. He referred to a case where power was obtained from a dam for pumping from boreholes. He thought that exaggerated claims of dowsers do great harm.

Mrs. Millen spoke of her work in Ceylon and mentioned that she had had a recent offer of further employment in that Island.

The Chairman, concluding the discussion, stated that Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle's suggestions would be considered by the Council. He remarked that the prejudice against dowsing was perhaps not as great as it appeared to be. Dowsers, for instance Mr. Maby, were frequently employed by local Government bodies, though attempts to get dowsing recognised by the appropriate Ministry had always failed. The prejudice was largely of a formal nature. He pointed out that supplies sufficient for large communities could rarely be obtained from boreholes and that the huge subterranean flows at Baunton and Gravesend were exceptional.

He said that the funds of the Society were insufficient to meet the expense of a paid Secretary at present, and the same remark applied to the foundation of an Institute.

He expressed his appreciation of the work of Mr. C. Somers-Taylor as Secretary and Treasurer. It caused a good deal of worry and was carried out without remuneration.

Mr. Parker, seconded by Major Pogson, proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Bell, which was carried with acclamation.

"THE WAY OF THE PROSPECTOR IS HARD"

DIVINING FOR GOLD IN THE ANTIPODES

BY EVELYN PENROSE

There is an old saying among gold prospectors all the world over—"Gold is where you find it"—but they might have added with equal truth, "But you don't find it where you expect it."

Yet the lure of gold amounts to a madness, and once it gets into the blood, neither age, health, wealth, nor poverty will get it out.

It isn't only the gold and what it means that intoxicates one, it is also the battle with nature to make her give up her secret hiding places, for she hides her gold with incredible, and often almost diabolical, ingenuity.

I found myself here in Australia for the duration of the War, and also for a part of the duration of one of the worst droughts in Australian history. It would take a book to itself to describe what that means, with its suffering and its loss, especially in regard to the animal world; and Australia and sheep are synonymous in the south and west, and Australia and cattle in the great arid stretches of the north.

In the height of the drought of 1945 no less than 20 million sheep died in two years, and this only represented about half the sheep losses, as with the death of all the ewes there could be no future lambs. So I decided to do what I could to help save the remainder by finding water for them, and went to the big Sheep Society of Australia, known as "The Graziers' Association," and offered them my services as a diviner. This started me on a "Save the Sheep Campaign," which proved of great interest combined with hard work, and many a heartache as well.

The last thing sheep will do when dying in a drought is to drag themselves back to their water holes, and if they find them dry they just lie down and die. I have seen as many as thirty sheep and lambs dead around a dry water hole or trough, which is a really dreadful sight (and if it happens to be in the height of the summer a really dreadful smell as well, as no one dreams of burying a sheep!).

Under the auspices of this big Society I visited different sheep stations and marked locations for boring for drinking water for sheep.

I found most of the Squatters (i.e., station owners) hospitable and open-hearted, as they are reputed to be all the world over. After finishing my work for a young couple in the south of New

South Wales, they offered to take me to Mount Kosciusko (familarly known as "Kosci"), which is the highest mountain in Australia, and the centre of the snow sports in winter, and quite cold enough on a summer's evening to make a big log fire very welcome in its one hotel.

The main highway to Kosci ran through my host's property, and while we were motoring along I suddenly got a violent stab of pain through my feet (which I always get when passing over gold or other minerals, even in a car), and let out a yell which scared my poor little hostess out of her wits, but which left my host quite undisturbed, as by then he was becoming accustomed to my somewhat unusual methods of divining.

The Australian is an astute business man, so he made a mental note of the spot and then set to work to get a boring plant—which was never an easy matter out here, especially during the war—to test the water locations I had marked. I was using the most up-to-date divining method, which meant doing most of the work on a large-scale map before visiting the property, and merely checking up and pin-pointing the spots on the ground, and also analysing the underground water for purity, approximate depth, yield, &c., all of which he had never seen done before; so he waited to see if it proved a success before he did anything about the gold. As everything worked out satisfactorily and "according to plan," he wrote and asked me to go back again and prospect for gold on the place that had nearly shot me through the roof of the car, and in the hills behind it. This I did, and had the thrill of seeing the windmills pumping up the water on the spots I had found and marked on my previous visit.

In a country like Australia where areas to be covered are so huge, and the fields, or "paddocks" as they are called called out here regardless of size, are measured in square miles and not acres, any ordinary form of divining which meant walking over the ground would be impossible. But by putting a large-scale map on the table in one's own home and drawing the underground streams on it, one can survey 100 square miles as easily as 20 square acres. If the places marked on the map are accurately measured by a trained surveyor, and those measurements equally accurately transferred to the ground, I do not expect the marked spots to be more than a few feet out when I test them, no matter how far away from the place I am when I draw the map. Distance makes no difference. In fact, it is easier to make a map survey of a property several thousand miles away than of one that is close. There seems less "interference" somehow, as the whole thing is undoubtedly some form of radio, as yet unclassified. This method reduces the diviner's work to a minimum, as only the area showing under-

ground water are visited and tested; but how the Surveyor can find these spots from a map, especially when they are in mountainous country and thick bush, is beyond me. He is certainly a wizard at his job, and invariably does it, which has enabled me to accomplish, all over the world, what would otherwise have been impossible; especially in areas that had been condemned as arid and waterless, and where the water discovered by this means has been really remarkable.

Still my initiation into Australian gold divining was fraught with many difficulties in spite of my map. The country was all low foot hills covered with scrub gum trees, and although my host had been with the Surveyors and seen where they put their pegs, one hill looked so much like another that he had the greatest difficulty in finding them again. Also all the gold veins were in slate and not in quartz, which is not unusual in this part of the country where there are several gold mines already working; but as I had never struck it before it did not help to simplify things. A lot of hard work was done and a number of fairly promising spots marked, especially the one crossing the road. But on the whole the results were disappointing, as we were hoping for something really big, so we decided to go to a second place about 50 miles away, where quantities of alluvial had been obtained by Italians before the war, and which lay almost at the foot of "Kosci" itself. This big area is known as Snowy Plains, and is let out in leases to squatters and farmers who take their sheep there in summer, and let portions of their own stations and farms rest and go fallow. There are the inevitable barbed wire fences round each lease to keep different flocks of sheep apart, and the squatters say the sheep love to go to the Plains.

All this alluvial gold had been found on a lease that was rented by a farmer living on the edge of my host's property. Every year he and Rae, his big son of 24, six foot three in his socks, and as handsome as a picture, took their sheep by bye-ways over the hills to Snowy Plains. It was here that we were to go. So we decided to start without loss of time, as autumn was approaching. But it was literally a question of "man proposes," as much was to happen before we finally set off for the mountain to join the sheep.

An urgent family matter called my hostess to Sydney, and my host drove her to the railway station, thirty miles away, to catch the midnight train, leaving me in the house with "the hired man" and his wife and child. After I had gone out to the garage to wish my hostess good-bye, I stopped to look up at the hills at the back of the house which always affords me so much pleasure, with their changing colours and beauty. ***But there were no hills !!*** I couldn't believe my eyes! A thick white

impenetrable sheet met my gaze, as if some giantess had hung out her weekly washing! Entirely mystified, I returned to my part of the house, which was in the new wing, and tried to read. It was very hot, and thunder had been rumbling all the afternoon. Suddenly, with no warning whatsoever, the rain descended, then it poured, and then it deluged, and finally someone must have knocked the bottom out of a celestial reservoir and let the whole contents come down at once. I went through to the old part of the house, to see a frantic man and wife trying to stem a river which seemed to be rushing in at the back of the house and out of the front. The house was built right under the hills, with a huge catchment area above it, and was only a few hundred yards above a little flat covered with fruit trees, and a gentle little rippling stream below that again. The house was very old and built of wood, and I often amused myself by walking round it and pressing my thumb against some of the timbers to see if it would go through. It always did. So how it survived this deluge is a miracle, especially, as with the same dramatic suddenness, down came the hail, with a terrific noise on the corrugated-iron roof, which all the houses in Australia seem to have. So I left two frantic people stuffing mats under doors to try and stop the flood, and returned to my own quarters, where, with the exception of two very large leaks, all was well. The heat was awful, so, hail or no hail, I threw open my door overlooking the little flat and the creek below. Then I heard a curious noise, a dull sickening sort of roar that I can only liken to the roar of an approaching earthquake: but as Australia has no earthquakes I knew it couldn't be that. After that, pandemonium broke loose. The gentle little rippling creek had become a wall of dirty brown water, 10 to 15 feet high, carrying all before it. Great willow trees, growing along its banks, were snapped like match sticks, and the crack of their falling trunks was for all the world like the noise of a forest fire. They went hurtling down the roaring flood, mixed up with drowning sheep, cattle, poultry, geese; and great boulders rolled along in it like pebbles. The thunder never ceased, and the blinding flashes of lightning added to a veritable nightmare of horror. When the hail had stopped and the storm somewhat abated we all donned gum boots and waded out to try and ascertain the extent of the damage; but even walking down the sloping drive we had to hold on to each other to keep our feet in the rivers of water still rushing down from the hills behind, which must have been the real centre of the cloud burst. We saved several groups of marooned and terrified sheep by making them swim and driving them to higher ground, and finally made our way to the banks of the creek, covered with great waves, like the waves of the sea. And what a terrible sight close to! Dead sheep everywhere, caught in the boughs overhead of the few willow trees that had remained standing, draped round

stumps and boulders on the creek's edge and rushing down the boiling river in an endless procession with the corpses of other animals entangled in barbed wire and wooden fence poles, rotten trees and everything imaginable and unimaginable.

We were a sorry-looking little group who made our way back to a very wet house.

The next day "the (live) sheep were in the meadow and the cows were in the corn" with a vengeance. Literally, miles of fences were washed away, and the first thing my host had to do after spending the night in the car on the other side of the creek—was to try and sort out his stud stock. Some days later his chief stockman endeavoured to drive some cattle across the, by then, much fallen creek, but as one prize cow just disappeared into a huge hole which the water had hollowed out, he had to give it up and leave them where they were.

It was my first experience of a creek in flood, and I sincerely hope it will be my last.

All this delayed our departure for the gold field, and it was nearly a week before it was decided that we could safely go, as one thing an Australian dreads, and with good reason, is being bogged, so we had to give the country time to drain and dry.

We finally arranged to go on a Sunday, and were to leave about noon, as we had 50 miles of very rough country to get over.

I sat and watched the truck being packed with much interest, as it included every sort and condition of thing from butter to beds, gridirons to gum boots, matches to mattresses, blankets to baths, salt to spades, eggs to engine tools, &c., &c., ad lib.

At last everything was covered with a tarpaulin and we set off. I had my choice of sitting in the middle all mixed up with the gears, &c., which I hate, or sitting on the outside and opening the endless gates, which I hate still more; so, hugging my precious map, I chose the middle.

We all grumbled incessantly at the country roads which had great fissures cut across them, made by the recent floods, necessitating a continual slowing down: but we thought the same roads nearly perfect on our return journey, after all we had been through in the meantime.

The real part of our journey started after we had gone about 10 miles and had dropped down and crossed a river and started to climb on the other side. The climb must have been nearly 1,000 feet with the road becoming less and less road-like and more and more track-like, at every twist and turn. Near the top, when "The Gallant Lady," i.e., the car, was almost at boiling point, the track became a series of ridges of sharp upturned slate, and we just bumped from one to the other, and I must admit

I was glad when they were behind us. However, in a few minutes we reached the top and came into the real snow country, and here the trees changed from the small scrub gums to some of the loveliest trees I have ever seen in any part of the world. Alas, it would take the pen of a poet to describe them in all their beauty; with their white silvery trunks and boughs, which keep their unsullied freshness by shedding their bark each year, as a snake sloughs its skin. There is a faint mottle on the silvery white, and they look rather like a shimmering moiré silk—the material so beloved of our grandmothers—and their soft olive green leaves seem more vivid and alive than on any other sort of gum tree. But their chief beauty is the vivid scarlet colour on the weather side of their trunks, as if some great giant had gone round with a huge red paint pot and brush and painted the trunks with a lavish hand to protect them from the snow and icy winds of winter. The effect of the setting sun on the scarlet and silvery white is too beautiful to be believed. We were indeed passing through one of Nature's awe-inspiring cathedrals.

Then we dropped down to the plains themselves which were an immense green basin, many miles in extent, nestling amongst the surrounding hills. At first glance the whole basin looked like a lawn, all smooth and velvety, but proved to be quite the reverse when we got there, for it was all rough and uneven. We took a wildly circuitous route across it to avoid the dreaded boggy spots, and to try and find the ford of the river that ran through it. Although Rae and his father brought the sheep to Snowy Plains every summer, they came a much shorter way by rough mountain sheep tracks, and it was over six years since Rae had been across the lower plains. However, we finally found the ford and crossed the river and started to go up a grassy strip left for a "stock route" between the wire fences of two leases, when, to our horror, the car came to a standstill and we heard an ominous squelching sound and the two men gasped the one word simultaneously, "Bogged!" and bogged we were, right in a patch of the blackest, oiliest mud I have ever seen, which oozed up revoltingly through the tufts of grass. Both men descended and stood ankle deep in mud gazing at our disaster.

When a car is bogged in this country everyone starts to dig it out. It is always a mystery to me why they do, as to my mind it should only make the car sink in deeper, and now as I thought of the tremendous load on the back of it, my heart sank with the car. But nevertheless, the men got out the spades and started to dig.

The most noxious smells were being given off by the black mud and the more the men dug the worse they got, till I seriously meditated getting out and trying to pick my way out of the bog by jumping from one grass tussock to another.

After about an hour of digging, chains were put on to the wheels, and again our fate depended on "The Gallant Lady," who, true to her name, did not let us down. With many prodigious jerks she climbed a little ridge in front of us to safety, and once more we resumed our journey.

The last mile or two of our journey were to prove the worst, however. We left the plains and started to climb the side of a trackless mountain. Here my host walked in front and there were many halts and consultations while trees were chopped down and boulders rolled out of the way to get the car through. By then I was getting a bit uneasy as the sun was starting to drop, and I had no wish to be obliged to sit up in the car all night and be eaten alive by mosquitoes and frozen with the cold, as the drop in the night temperature at that height is very great. Also, as in all the southern hemisphere, there is no twilight as we know it in England. Within a very short time of the setting of the sun it is dark, so I knew we could not count on that extra short period of precious light.

Finally we stopped again. "This," said Rae, coldly, "is our mountain hut, where we are going to live," so, as he pushed open the door, I scrambled out of the truck and meekly followed him in. He looked round with an air of pride and said, "It has stood here for over 50 years, and although perhaps it is nothing very grand, it is a very *comfortable mountain-hut.*" It was long and narrow with a huge open hearth taking up one end where all the cooking was done over an open log fire. The furniture consisted of a few boxes with wire gauze fronts in which to keep the food ("tucker" in Australian parlance) from the flies, which appeared in their myriads with the sun each morning—a few wooden stools, and a shelf table, fixed to the wall under the so-called window, which was merely a movable wooden shutter. In one corner was an ordinary bed pushed up against a partition which reached about half-way up to the roof. In this was a door leading to the only bedroom, which was to be mine.

We were all pretty hungry, and as soon as the "tucker boxes" were disinterred from the truck and brought in, everyone set to work to unpack them, and there were many exclamations of horror when it was found that the wife of the hired man had left out most of the bread and, above all, the sugar (which Australians put into their inky black tea in spoonfuls) and many other precious things, and when one is in the real "out back" with an appalling journey between one and civilisation, things like these become catastrophes. However, a small tin of sugar and a bag of flour were discovered in Rae's tucker box, and he undertook to make some "damper" (a sort of unleavened bread, baked on a huge iron plate over an open fire and much beloved in this country) if the bread really ran out.

After a strange meal, eaten on the shelf table, sitting on hard stools and washed down with real black Australian tea, we decided that we must go to bed as we had to be up with the dawn next day.

I think that one of the most trying things about prospecting for gold by the modern methods of divining is having to be on the field of operations as the sun comes up. Not being a scientist I cannot give a proper scientific explanation of why this is, although I had discovered it for myself, long ago. All I know, from practical experience, is that unless one works at that time of the morning, instead of getting the reaction for gold *over* the actual vein or alluvial deposits, the rays seem to get deflected and dispersed, and one can find as many as 12 phantom places, or mirages, and not one of these places is over the actual gold deposit, although it gives the diviner all the required reactions.This is one of the things that makes gold the most difficult of all minerals to work for.

The numbers 11 and 12 are always connected with gold in divining (11 for vein gold and 12 for alluvial or placer gold), just as 5 is connected with copper, 7 with silver, 8 with tin, and so on.

These numbers are of great use to the diviner when prospecting over unknown territory where he has no idea what he is going to find, as by standing still over a deposit and quietly waiting, he knows he will unfailingly get the number of the "series," which will tell him what he has found.

My working paraphernalia for such an expedition as we were on is almost nil, the chief item being a zig-zag piece of steel wire, and if I should forget this I could do the work with my bare hands alone, but this would be far more tiring. For the first day of any survey I work with a small bottle held in my hands containing some unsmelted pieces of the mineral I was looking for, in order to tune myself in to it, and cut out the reactions of any other mineral; much in the same way as a radio which is tuned into Paris cuts out London or New York. However, I soon dispense with my sample, as I quickly become so tuned in to the mineral I am working on that it is no longer necessary.

So with the first streak of a chilly dawn breaking overhead, we all set off across the long grass in front of the hut, which was soaked with the heavy dew of approaching autumn, jumped the clear rippling creek and went up the hill on the other side. It was a lovely morning in spite of that chill, with queer birds in the trees overhead and the snow gums around, and, what rejoices a gold prospector's heart most, granite and white quartz everywhere, so we forgot everything in our great enthusiasm.

The Surveyors had been there before me and there were their pegs marking the spots taken from my map, so I immediately set to work.

First I had to find and mark the *exact* location of the gold deposits—sometimes the pegs were a yard or two out, but more often it was only a question of feet. Then I followed the edges of the deposits by using my zig-zag tool and marked them by means of dragging the heel of my shoe along the ground. One of the men followed me and made these lines deeper with a pick or sharp stick, as all modern divining must be clearly marked on the ground for future reference. I then stood over the middle of the deposit to register on myself (as my body is the real divining instrument) whether these reactions were strong or weak, and how long each reaction lasted. To make no mistake over the latter I hold my zig-zag tool firmly in my hands and let it revolve, which it apparently does without any impulse from me. For example, it may revolve 48 times and stop. A flat stone is then found and the number "48" scratched deeply on it, and it is placed on the spot where I was standing. Each spot where the surveyor has put a peg is treated in the same way, as these marked spots are the places which gave the best reactions on the map. After all are tested—and this may take several days to do, as the work is slow, meticulous, and exhausting, and the greater the amount of mineral the greater the reaction, and consequently the greater amount of fatigue entailed—the spots giving the highest counts are marked with a cairn of stones, and the stone with the number on it is built into it, away from the weather side, so that it can always be found and deciphered again at any time.

The indications of rich gold were as good on the ground as they previously had been on the map, so with each cairn our spirits rose. Here was Promise with a capital "P," and when we stopped work to boil the billy and make some tea we began to feel that our Eldorado was in sight, and the tea made in an old black billy can, with the slight tang of the gum leaves from the smoke of the fire, tasted to us like the nectar of the Gods. But the time for work is all too short in the morning, and the sun was getting too high and I was getting too tired to be sure of my work, so we slowly wended out way back to the hut for breakfast, always keeping a watchful eye for the fascinating kangaroo with his slow hop and deceptive air of dawdling (until you try and keep up with him on a horse), and the ungainly inquisitive emu, whose curiosity over anything white, which you gently wave at him, quite overcomes his fear of human beings.

After a hearty breakfast of eggs and bacon and bread the two men decided to go and fish and swim in the clear limpid pools made by the creek that ran past our hut and spread out on the plains below.

It came almost as a shock to wake up from a nice mid-day siesta and see Rae gazing at a cloud "no bigger than a man's

hand " which was rapidly rising behind the hill in the blue sky and to find it was only the forerunner of others which became darker and more ominous every minute. " We had better get a move on," he said shortly. " Bad weather coming, and if we don't get out first we shall be stuck here for a week."

As the provisions were getting low and the idea of being shut up in the hut with two men and absolutely nothing to do for a week was far from alluring, I most cordially agreed. So in great haste we departed, and none too soon, as we only got back to civilization with a few hours to spare before the weather broke again. Rae was a true prophet.

Now, I am quite aware that this article ought to end like this : " The gold mine was developed and vast quantities of gold were found, and they all lived happy (and wealthy) ever after," but alas, things don't happen like that to prospectors in real life—only in fairy tales.

Our high hopes (and they were high, and with quite good reason) were wiped out with the flourish of a vitrolic Governmental pen—Australia has a peculair habit of making large tracts of land into National Parks ; why, no one has yet been able to explain, except that it provides a nice, easy well-paid job for a number of people.

These Parks cut no ice with anyone, and nobody, including the people who live in or near them, has ever even heard of them. After all, what difference does a hundred miles or so make with so much land amongst so few people ? So it isn't until some of these " few people " want to do something useful —such as providing gold during a dollar crisis—that they come up against the despotic " Powers that Be," and receive brief and cutting letters informing them that mining leases will not be granted in the Park under any circumstances whatsoever, which brings down their glittering gold castle with shattering finality.

Nevertheless, once anyone has tasted the intoxication of prospecting for gold, no nerve-racking journeys, no mountain huts and chilly expeditions at dawn, and no caustic bureaucratic squashings can drive the madness from the blood or keep the gold prospector down for long. Already new schemes are maturing in the minds of all of us, and the coming of spring will see these gold diggers off to pastures new, with their hopes as high as the mountains they will climb.

But in the saner moments of winter, when the bitter wind blows straight from the South Pole, and the rain comes down in sheets, the glamour gets a trifle dimmed, and one cannot quite silence the little voice that whispers, " The way of the prospector is hard."

ACOUSTIC THERAPY

Address given to the British Society of Dowsers on September 14th, 1945

BY G. W. DE LA WARR

In introducing the speaker the Chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. de la Warr, who has kindly undertaken to give us a lecture to-day on Acoustic Therapy, is probably known to most of you as the maker of instruments for medical diagnosis and treatment.

I should tell you that he is an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and also of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. He commenced the study of homeopathy fifteen years ago and in 1941 began experimenting with bent hairpins as aerial oscillators for therapeutic purposes.

In 1942 he designed his first diagnostic instrument on the basis of the "Drown" instrument, though his latest model bears little resemblance to it.

He and his wife have developed and perfected these treatment instruments, and the business, now known as Delawarr Laboratories, has grown to considerable proportions, whilst his instruments are to-day in successful use in various parts of the world.

I should mention that this work has been carried on throughout by Mr. and Mrs. de la Warr without any external financial aid and they propose to continue it on the same self-supporting lines.

Their object is to present Radionics as a scientific reality, but latterly they have extended their experiments to the use for therapeutic purposes of material or sonic, as apart from electromagnetic, vibrations, and it is on this subject that Mr. de la Warr is now going to address us.

During the past eight years my wife and I have been making a sustained effort to pin down some of the elusive radiations in which we all exist. The most useful weapon in this "Operation Witchcraft" has been the detector you see here to-day which we will demonstrate in a few moments. This Diagnostic Instrument has been completely re-designed since we spoke to you last in 1944 and certain inconsistencies corrected. At that time it consisted mainly of nine simple resistance type rheostats, a tuning device and a sliding cursor all in circuit. However, it soon became apparent that:

1. If the contact arm on the rheostat was faulty and did not make contact, the instrument still worked well.
2. If the wiring between the rheostats was removed the instrument still worked fairly well.
3. If smaller rheostats were substituted the same rates could still be used.
4. If the operator set all the dials at 0 and deliberately *concentrated* on the patient's condition, the instrument still worked well.

On reviewing the situation it was decided that a step by step approach was indicated to see what components were really needed. The new instrument was accordingly stripped right down to the empty box containing nothing but the simple rubber diaphragm detector, the patient then stood in front of the box and the operator carried out a diagnosis *simply by concentrating* on what would normally have been expressed on the dials. This was checked by two or three other operators, and we were convinced that we were not dealing with electromagnetic waves in the accepted sense but that there was obviously an elastic wave of some kind that was using the box as a resonant cavity. We tried the same experiment with *no bottom* on the box and not resting on anything, and the negative results tended to support the air wave theory. Re-building the Instrument with resonators instead of rheostats has put the elastic wave therapy postulation on a firmer basis. A further postulation that an elastic waveform is emitted by the operator which contributes to the condition of resonance in the Instrument is now made, and it would appear that there is some basis for this since the state of resonance disappears when the operator's solar plexus is screened by a perspex sheet. Experiment would appear to show that we are dealing at all times with *complex waveforms* and that that from the operator changes its form with every thought. The waveform emitted by the object we wish to detect is probably as complex as its atomic structure. It will be seen that if the waveform from the operator is the same as that from the object we wish to detect then a condition of resonance is built up giving a beat note in the instrument.

If a person with, say, catarrh stands in front of the parabolic aerial you will observe that a condition of resonance is induced in the instrument when the dials are suitably tuned. The instrument without the parabolic aerial is shown in Fig. 1.

You will observe that if the instrument is tuned to Muscular Rheumatism and I stand in front of the aerial a reaction is obtained which disappears when the parabolic antenna is turned away from me towards a mirror ten feet distant. If this mirror is set at an angle which will enable me to observe the reflection of the antenna when I walk down the centre aisle you will observe that when I walk thus a reaction is shown on the Diagnostic Instrument. If a piece of glass or any polished surface is substituted for the mirror the effect is precisely the same, but if a piece of blotting paper is substituted the elastic wave is no longer reflected.

We now come to the application of all this indigestible matter. The similarity between the behaviour of elastic waves and air

Fig. 1. Diagnostic Instrument in operation

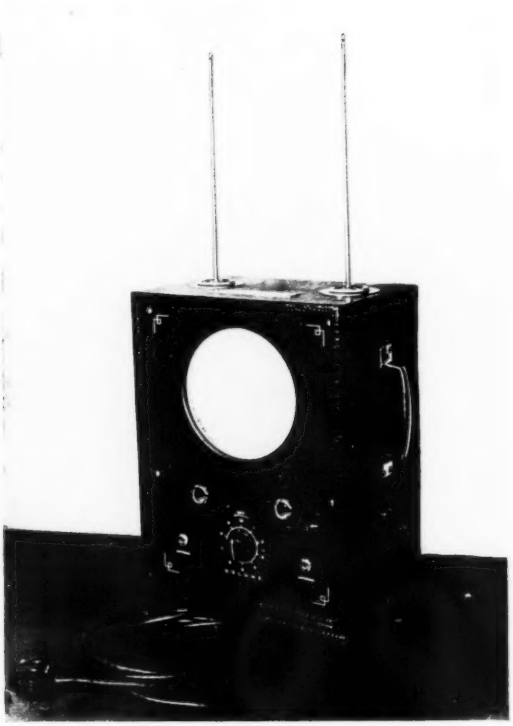

Fig. 2. Low-amplitude ultrasonic treatment set

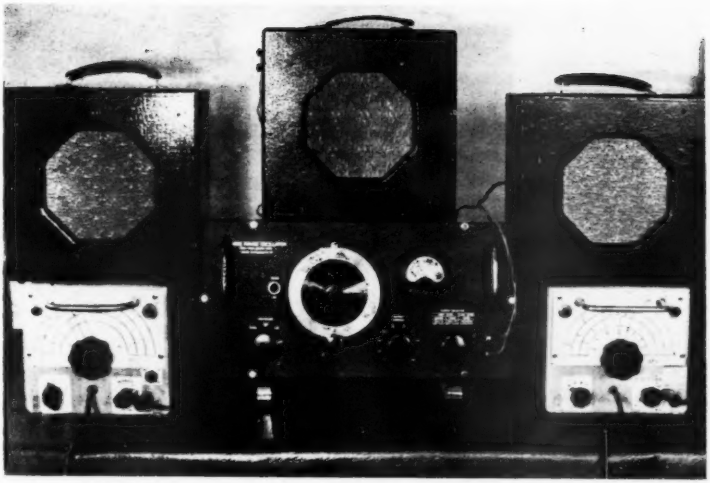

Fig. 3. Apparatus producing combined audio-frequency wave for demonstration purposes

Fig. 4. New 'Continental Type' diagnostic instrument

Fig. 5. Operating the new diagnostic instrument

waves in our resonant cavity is too significant to be overlooked, and we have found that, due to the extreme sensitivity of the human cell to air waves, a full-scale Acoustic Therapy is possible. In fact, any cell group in the body can be made to resonate to its own particular combined frequency of air wave. The reason for this is that each cell is emitting its own radiation which is related to its atomic structure and so also is each cell group. By a system of tuning, resonance of combined waveforms with *any* cell group is possible, and stimulation is therefore a simple matter. Let me demonstrate this on my heart muscle rate, which usually suffers a temporary lapse when I am displaying a state of anxiety such as now. You are at liberty to check my reaction with your pendulums and you will observe that there is an imbalance in this organ which is rapidly corrected by the appropriate waveform from the Treatment Set.

The power of the air wave emitted is extremely low and cannot be detected by a crystal receiver having sensitivity even at the low intensity of —60 decibels below a threshold at .0002 dyne per centimetre squared. This instrument is worthy of your very close attention, as we have been able to produce something that will in fact cure cancer and other diseases simply because we can basically influence the biological cell. Dr. Campbell, who is here to-day, will no doubt enlarge on this aspect later, as he has two of these at work in Hove almost night and day. You will appreciate that if a cell group has its own particular "signal" then so has an organism and the cancer virus can actually be inhibited by this treatment. This is a very important fact and one which will in due course be brought before the proper authority.

We have carried out many interesting experiments on plants, seeds, spiders, bacteria cultures, &c., and it is clear that :—

i. Living cells can be affected and their growth controlled.

ii. Bacteria in culture and solution are *not* affected.

iii. Bacteria in the patient *can* be affected.

It is a matter of some difficulty to arrive at the correct anti-dotal waveform, but a skilled operator can accomplish it.

The effect of specific air waves on specific cell groups can be demonstrated quite simply. I will now subject you all, with your permission, to the following audible frequencies and leave you to experience your varying degrees of reaction. (The apparatus used is shown—Fig. 3.)

Finally, I have brought with me to-day a new type of Diagnostic Instrument (See Figs. 4 and 5), designed especially for the use of dowsers and pendulists. It is receiving its début, and Dr. Laurence will kindly demonstrate it to you.

You will observe that there are the following components :—

1. Two wells to receive either blood specimens, samples, remedies, &c.,
2. Nine resonator dials which will produce synthetic disease vibrations.
3. A sliding cursor bar and a set of Detail Sheets.
4. A tuning device over which the pendulum is held.

The mode of operation is to give the pendulum an initial swing and then tune the platform until a strong circular swing is obtained which indicates that resonance is obtained between yourself and the object being diagnosed. Let us assume that we have the blood specimen of a cancer patient and so if we set the dials to the synthetic frequency of carcinoma you will observe the instant correction of the pendulum to a cross swing indicating that the patient has carcinoma. The location of the carcinoma can be determined by operating the sliding cursor with the left hand. The purpose of the cursor bar is twofold, as it serves to focus the operator's thought on the locations of the body in simple sequence and it also acts as an antenna to the radiation from the eyes of the operator, which is a contributory factor in the circuit of considerable importance. The whole idea of this circuit is to eliminate the necessity for the use of numerous samples and " witnesses " by using the dials instead. Remedies can be selected, however, by using the well opposite the blood specimen. When the correct remedy is offered the pendulum gives a balanced swing to and from the operator.

I trust that you will all have been able to follow this demonstration and even to obtain some assistance with your own problems. I shall be happy to reply to any queries you may care to make now or by letter in due course.

"ONDOBIOMÉTRIE"

BY G. OUDOTTE

Ondobiometry is a physical method of clinical orientation based upon the measurement and observation of the frequencies (and thereby of the wave-lengths) and of the intensities of the radiations emitted by the human body or by any element (such as urine, blood, &c.) derived from a human organism.

Indeed, we have started from the principle—duly and fully confirmed by the practice of Ondobiometry that the electrons of the constituent atoms of a cell in the normal state are subjected to stable and well-defined vibrations, identical for all cells of similar nature. Again, any change occurring in the structure of the cell and consequently in the number and situation of the electrons, corresponds to a variation in the frequency of the vibrations. On the other hand, the equilibrium which exists between the electrons of a cell in a state of illness is destroyed; apart from the changes in the structure of the cell, the configuration of the electrons has become unstable and the frequency of the vibrations variable. Consequently:

(*a*) A normal cell (in a healthy state) emits a radiation of stable and well-defined frequency, which we shall call "specific radiation."

(*b*) A deficient cell (in a state of insufficiency) emits a radiation whose frequency is different from the previous one, and its value is the higher the more important the change undergone.

(*c*) A cell which is disturbed by the presence of a photogenic agent (state of illness) also emits a radiation whose frequency is higher than that of a normal cell; but there is simultaneously an emission of an associated radio-active wave which is characteristic of unstable bodies.

Thus, each healthy organ emits a specific radiation whose particular frequency is characteristic of the atomic structure of that organ; any radiation of frequency higher than that of this specific radiation is an indication of an alteration of that organ.

For similar reasons, each body, each bacillus, is characterized by a radiation of specific frequency; each of them, when acting as a pathogenic agent in the presence of various elements of the organism appears to emit simultaneously a radio-active wave.

On the other hand, as the result of the continuous exchanges which occur in the human organism through the medium of the blood (acting as transmitting agent) this blood contains at any moment infinitely small elements derived from the organs whose energy—and consequently also whose matter—is dissipated according to the needs of the organism and made use of by it (inter-organ reactions). From this it follows that the urine, itself derived

from the blood, must contain the same elements but in different proportions and in variable amounts. Such quantity corresponds to the difference between the energy dissipated and the energy used, i.e., to the loss of energy.

The intensity of the radiation emitted by the urine is the higher the greater this loss of energy, and also the loss of matter. The observation of this intensity gives thus an estimation of the quality of the inter-organ reactions and of the abnormal losses of energy of the organism.

These various measurements which permit us to estimate the degree of vitality and resistance of a patient, are carried out by means of the "Ondobiometer"* (patented S.G.D.G.). The apparatus is very easy to work : it is made of adjustable oscillating circuits *conceived according to the principles underlying radio-technics !* it is based on the laws of *physical radiesthesia.* It is provided with only two dials. One is used for the measurements of the frequencies (or wave-lengths) of the organic radiations ; it is graduated in terms of the specific wave-lengths corresponding to the normal organs ; the other serves for the measurement of the intensities in relation to a sample of reference.

The fundamental principles which underly the construction of the "Ondobiometer" are the following :—

(1) The property of an adjustable oscillating circuit to oppose the passage of a high-frequency current when the oscillating circuit and the current passing through it (absorption circuit) are adjusted to the same frequency.

(2) Electromagnetic reaction between two sources of high-frequency oscillations when this frequency is identical for both (phenomenon of resonance).

(3) The property which characterizes certain substances—used as screens—to oppose the passage of the radiations from healthy organs, but to be pervious to complementary radiations from unhealthy organs.

The apparatus is used in connection with a pendulum which should be as neutral as possible (we have selected the black pendulum of de France) so as to minimize the influence due to the nature, the shape and the colour of the pendulum upon the nervous system of the operator.

It is provided with an arrangement permitting the use of the pendulum, either with a constant length of thread (selected once and for all by the operator) or with a length adjusted to the frequency of the radiation under examination (physical selection).

Indeed we have observed, in the course of numerous experiments which it would be too long to describe here, *that the frequency of the exciting radiation of the neuro-muscular system is exactly*

* See *B.S.D.J.* 64, p. 303.

in inverse proportion to the square root of the length of the pendulum, when the latter reacts under that radiation (it should be understood that there is no selection or mental orientation intervening). We have also observed that the neuro-muscular system of the operator behaves (in physical radiesthesia) as a frequency multiplier with a constant ratio; this insures the continuity of the pendular motion when the neuro-muscular system is excited by a radiation, the period of the pendulum having been previously adjusted according to the frequency of the manual motion (application of the law of resonance and of the formula of the pendulum $t = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$)

We may add that the pendulum is only used in Ondobiometry in order to show *the presence* (beginning of the gyrations) or the absence (end of the gyrations) of the radiation to be investigated; no signification is given to the direction or to the amplitude of the pendular motion.

The measurements are obtained solely by reading the graduations of the dials of the apparatus: orientation or mental selection is completely ignored.

The physical selection between the various organs of the human body is obtained by way of pendular adjustment and by means of "witness organs" (i.e., samples preferably in the form of powders derived from healthy and fresh organs, carefully dehydrated at low temperatures and preserved in well-corked glass tubes) which are introduced into the apparatus.

The manipulation of the Ondobiometer is very simple: it is provided with a small case (into which the biological sample is introduced) and two electrodes (one of which the patient covers with the palm of his hand, if he happens to be available for the examination, and the other above which the examiner holds his pendulum by means of his right hand). Once the sample (or the patient) is in position, the pendulum (whose length has been previously adjusted as described above) starts gyrating. The operator then turns slowly with his left hand the button of the dial for wave-lengths and observes the pendular reaction: as soon as the resonance circuit of this circle is correctly adjusted for the frequency of the radiation to be measured, the pendulum stops gyrating. The operator then reads on the dial the graduation marked. The measurement of the intensities is then carried out in the same manner, but this time by turning the button of the second dial.

It is then sufficient for the operator to plot the values obtained on the specially appropriated diagram (called an Ondobiogram) which permits us to see at a glance all the organic alterations of a particular subject.

By making use of witness organs, and so-called "nosodes" and of properly standardized chemical samples, which are introduced into the apparatus at the places specially provided, it is possible to observe further the character (stable or evolutionary) of the organic and functional alterations, to look for the presence or absence of pathogenic elements and measure their virulence, and to determine which are the organs disturbed by those agents and to estimate the amounts of the abnormal substances contained in blood or in urine, and, in general, to carry out any research intended to complete the medical diagnosis and to direct the therapeutics required.

The Ondobiometer not only permits orientation of the diagnosis but, by successive examinations of samples collected at various dates, it is possible to follow up the evolution of a pathologic state and the action of a particular kind of therapeutics upon a patient: it constitutes a real laboratory apparatus for all kinds of researches connected with pathological physiology, etiology and pathogeny.

In conclusion, we may add that the apparatus not only permits us to analyze what actually occurs in a particular sample. It is possible by its use to effect an analysis at any moment of what existed in an organism at the time when the sample was collected, just as in the case of a chemical analysis. The results of successive measurements made upon the same sample but at different intervals of time, can only be found to change as the result of a modification in the physical state of the sample (alteration) and that independently of the eventual change in the pathological state of the patient during the same period; such a change has no influence whatsoever.

WATER DIVINING IN 1907

BY E. B. WILSON, D.S.O., F.L.A.S.

As I am now over four-score years, there may not be many old "Water-diviners" still in existence, and as "Dowsing" has lately taken such tremendous strides and excursions into Science, it may be of interest to set down how the old "Water-diviners" (as we were then called) learned and developed what little knowledge they had in those days.

My Father, who was a F.R.C.P., amongst many others, looked very much askance at my early efforts and would not believe there was anything in water divining; indeed, he believed it bordered on the charlatanic. However, he was brought over to my side by my successes and had to admit that there must be something in the bending of the twig.

It was in the year 1907, when I was Land Agent to Mrs. S. J. Warde-Aldam, that the village of Hooton Pagnell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, one very hot summer, was short of good water. The only water the village had was from several wells, chiefly adjoining open cattle fold-yards, and a Gill Well in the centre of the village, from all of which the water had to be carried to the cottages in buckets.

There was not any available spring or visible supply of water in the neighbourhood, so it was decided to employ Messrs. Gattaker & Wills, of Weston-super-Mare, to prospect for water.

Mr. Wills turned up, and a very interested group of people came to see his performance, for which he used a hazel twig about 12 inches long on each leg. He held it in the usual way, bending over the ends of the fork, walking about with arms in front of him, and soon located an underground stream. "Let me have a try," said I, to him. It was absolutely my first experience, but I found at once that I possessed the reaction, and my twig jumped to it over the spot chosen by Wills.

The firm started boring with a man-rocker, but soon came onto hard limestone. Messrs. Hymas & Son, of Burton Leonard, near Harrogate, finished the bore through 30 feet of limestone with a "donkey engine" rocker, and found the necessary water at a depth of 120 feet. This spring has since given all the water for the village and is still doing so to-day.

I was much interested in my twig and practised using it on drains and surface streams. Then I was given some estate work by the Rev. France Hayhurst on his Wilsic Hall estate, where one farm was very short of water. Greatly daring, I called in Mr. Hymas and showed him where I had located an underground stream with my wand. The owner agreed to give me a trial, and Mr. Hymas bored for and found water. So, to a small extent, I had proved my twig to be right. I subsequently put down another successful bore hole on this estate.

After that I had a great many successes and I can only think of two failures; in one I feel sure we did not go deep enough and in the other the volume of water was not large enough.

The supposed depth always troubled me and I spent a lot of time over the likely water-bearing strata from the Ordnance Geological Survey, and so was generally able to give an approximate depth.

Old Mr. Hymas, uncle of the present head of the firm who are still much interested in water-divining, used to contract on the terms "No water, no pay," and so did I. It would tire to give a list of the borings put down, but out of many, the following are interesting:—

At Marrishes Road, near Pickering, I located a very strong stream and I thought it must be very near the surface—I quoted

from 60 to 110 feet—but they found no water even at 150 feet. Mr. Hymas, however, was so certain of water that he went on boring at his own expense, and eventually struck an underground stream that rose 13 feet above the ground level. This was in the year 1913, and it is still spouting water through a 3in. pipe to 13ft.

Another bore-hole for the Aysgarth Rural District Council which gave Mr. Hymas many anxious hours, went down about 50 feet through a lot of granite. The chisel broke off and could not be retrieved. So sure was he of water than he started another bore on the same site and found the water we hoped for, 1,000 gallons per hour, but they had to go down 342 feet for it.

Another interesting investigation and location of water was for Moorhouse, a hamlet near Hooton Pagnell, on low land on the north side of the estate.

On first going over the land with my twig I found a stream underground not far from the principal farm, but the water, if proved, would have to be lifted by windmill or petrol-driven pump. Said I to myself, " Where does this water come from ? " So I worked my way along the surface over the stream and was led to the limestone escarpment on the south side of the township, and about 50 feet above the ground level where I had first located the stream.

My twig was very active and I thought the water was not very deep, so we started digging and behold, a nice stream developed at a depth of about three feet coming out of a fissure in the limestone rock and seeping away under a two-foot bed of clay.

We led the stream into a reservoir, and it now feeds two farms, a small holding, and five cottages, with ample water, by gravitation.

No other members of my family have this power, for power it is, as no-one who has felt the urge of the twig, the piece of wire or stem of grass, can doubt for one moment.

BAND MEASUREMENTS

BY L. B. MACEWAN, B.SC., A.M.I.E.E.

The measurement of bands and the locating of the centre line of a buried conductor is by no means an easy task, as pitfalls abound.

The streambands and parallels which are detected by a dowser when walking (at a normal speed) across an underground conductor might well be called the apparent or virtual bands, for due to the effect of lag they must be displaced in a lateral direction

from the *real* bands which have caused the reaction, no matter whether the latter have appreciable, or, on the other hand, small or infinitesimal width, as is believed by some dowsers.

Experiments showed, however, that other complications occurred. It was found that the position which the apparent bands occupied was affected not only by the speed at which one walked across the conductor, but also by the direction in which the crossing was made. (That is to say, from which side of the conductor this was made—a compass bearing is not implied).

These experiments were carried out over a buried pipe in which there was a good flow of water. The position of one of the streambands (apparent) was determined, firstly, when walking at a speed of one pace per second in a given direction, and secondly, when walking in the *same* direction at approximately double the speed. It will be seen from Fig. 1 that, as a result of increasing the speed of walking, the apparent band which was originally in position AB has moved to position CD. The displacement in this case amounted to two feet ten inches or about 20 per cent. of the band width.

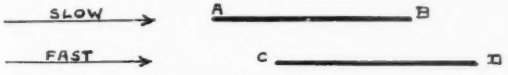

Fig. 1

The effect of crossing the conductor from different sides is shown in Fig. 2. In this figure, R'P1, RP1, are the streambands and R'P2, RP2, the first parallels. The position of the real bands, or what are believed to be the real bands, is shown by the centre line CD. These were determined by walking (or side stepping) across the conductor very slowly, moving only a fraction of an inch at a time, pausing, and then moving on again, in order to eliminate as far as possible the effect of the lag. The upper line AB shows the position of the apparent bands when pegged by walking across the conductor from X to Y facing Y,

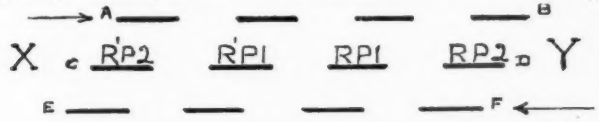

Fig. 2

at a speed of one pace per second, while their position when the crossing was made at the *same* speed in the opposite direction, that is from Y to X facing X, is shown by the lower line EF. It will be seen that both sets of apparent bands have been displaced, the upper set to the right of the real bands, and the lower to the left. The displacement in each case amounted to

about one foot. The upper set of bands therefore lie two feet to the right of the lower set.

Fig. 2 has not been drawn accurately to scale, but it shows the approximate positions of the three sets of bands as determined by experiment, and if it is studied, and the effect of lag is borne in mind, the reasons for the displacement to right and left will be understood.

The centre of the conductor should lie midway between the inner extremities of R'P1 and RP1 (real bands), and the experiments which have been described show how an appreciable error may be made in fixing this point. An error due to the same causes may also be made in determining the position of the depth band when using Creyke's point depth method.

DOWSING AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH

Note of an Address given to the British Society of Dowsers on November 16th, 1949

BY A. NOEL SPONG

I have come here this afternoon not so much to give a lecture as is usually meant by that expression but rather to put before you in a very informal way certain matters about which I have carried out a great many trials. I hope I shall find that many of you have done so too and that you will be able to give me reasons for some of the results obtained and for which I have frankly no completely satisfactory answer.

I must apologise for the title, for in certain respects it is somewhat misleading, but I found it impossible to find a better.

I have four main matters on which I want to talk for a short while, and the first one is to do with what is popularly known as "table turning." I am sure that everyone of you in this room is familiar with what is meant by that term, whatever you may think is the answer. Now I have found that if you get a number of people sitting round a table with their fingers touching and bring a forked rod (I always use hazel) over the centre of the circle they find that violent reactions at once take place, similar to those received over a powerful underground spring. BUT, and I emphasise the but, should one of those sitters fail to keep in touch with his or her neighbour the reaction immediately ceases.

The question I ask myself and which I put to you is: Have we here a clue to what moves the table? For undoubtedly the table does in many cases actually move quite considerable distances. Some of you may have tried this; if not, do so, there is obviously here a very interesting line of exploration.

The second matter which I want to speak about is the finding, by means of the forked rod, of the owner of some piece of jewellery,

such as a ring, which is given to the operator and which I hold in my right hand as I pass the rod over the heads of the sitters.

Many of you in this room can no doubt do this quite successfully. I can usually get right in nine cases out of ten. Again, I have, however, found certain snags. The chief of these is that if the people you are dealing with are wearing glasses you will not be nearly so successful in finding the owner, and I shall be very interested to know if others find this difficulty too. It does not seem to matter whether the frames are made of metal or plastic, the presence of either gives equally bad results.

There is one thing, however, before attempting this which it is essential to do, and that is to find out whether there is anything beneath the floor, such as pipes or a spring, which would throw the whole experiment out. I always walk the length of the room very slowly, holding my twig in the usual position, and across in two or three places; this should give you a reasonable chance of finding any "obstructions."

I find also that the object should be placed by the owner on the table from which the operator is going to pick it up. An intermediary definitely lessens the chances of success. Also the object should be one worn for a considerable length of time, not, for example, a handkerchief; rings are in my opinion the best medium.

Passing from this I would like to ask if there is anyone here who can tell us why, when a rod is passed over a person lying flat on their back, it rises when over the heart but is depressed when over the head and feet?

Finally I want to say a short word about the finding of sex. I am a farmer and I have found that by using the pendulum I can quite successfully find the sex of day-old chicks, but not of eggs. This, I think, is because the sex is not fixed until sometime during the incubation of the egg.

In closing, and I have spoken briefly in order that we can have ample time for discussion, which I am sure will be helpful to us all, I feel sure that in following up some of the experiments I have briefly outlined and others which you may be carrying out, we shall ultimately come upon a solution to much of which at present we know all too little.

After all, it is only a matter of a few years that any any real research,if I may use that word,has taken place on the fundamental facts of dowsing. Had the minds of scientific men been bent on this for as long as they have been on many other subjects no doubt we should know much more.

There is, however, one advantage in being interested in a comparatively young subject, in that there are many useful and unexplored paths which the amateur can follow.

The lecture was followed by a discussion in which Mr. J. C. Maby elucidated several of the points, such as the effect of the wearing of glasses.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mr. Maby informs us that after prolonged tests he has come to the conclusion that the following are the best dimensions for whalebone rods of a length of 12 inches:

Flat—$2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. by 4 mm.
Round—$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
Square—$3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Greater thicknesses are rather too stiff. They are useful for spotting the stronger R bands, &c., but fail with insensitive people and are liable to break.

In any case, a rod should be chosen to suit the particular work; a skilled dowser will need rods of various sensibilities.

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Regarding the remarks in the article on Cardioids by D. O. King, in para 2 on page 329 of the September *Journal* (65), Mr. Maby has commented as follows:

"D. O. King quotes me about 'cardinal beams' and then adds remarks on additional vitalistic effects. I quite agree to this in general, though the precise nature and form of the human vitalistic field probably still remains to be defined in detail. But Kilner's observations on the human aura and much other work, such as some of my own recent radio-electrometer tests, indicate that there are such extra emanations, rays or fields."

* * * *

A report of an interesting geophysical discussion in the rooms of the Royal Astronomical Society on January 28th on "River Flow Survey and Records," appeared in that Society's journal for April.

Mr. H. J. P. Gourlay, a well-known consulting engineer, pointed out that there was an almost complete absence of flow records for upland areas but that in lowland areas better estimates were possible for one or two large rivers which are under constant supervision. Dr. J. Glasspoole, the authority on rainfall statistics from the Meteorological Office, stated that the two main factors involved in river flow records were rainfall and evaporation, the latter accounting for the difference between rainfall and run-off. Rainfall statistics in Great Britain are very good, but less attention had been given to run-off. Investigations indicate a variation in equivalent annual loss of rainfall by evaporation from about 15 inches in N. Scotland to about 20 inches in S. England.

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Henri Meier (B.S.D.) has sent us a copy of a letter, written by him to Dr. J. B. Rhine, of Duke University, at the request of M. Charloteaux, in which he refers to his experiences in dowsing, teleradiesthesia and telepathy. He states that between 1936 and 1940 he has located hundreds of wells and the bodies of

five missing people by dowsing on maps and gives some details about the latter.

* * * *

A dowsing feature by Mr. L. J. Latham (B.S.D.) was broadcast by the B.B.C. North American Service in the "Wife meets Husband" programme on July 22nd, and arising from this, a dowsing demonstration was televised in the Programme "Picture Page" on the 27th.

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Mr. P. N. Khanna (B.S.D.) informs us that he developed successfully several dozen of satisfactory wells in unlikely positions on the arid hillsides of Baluchistan during his service in military engineering up to 1943, and that he has now started water divining as a professional dowser in India. He states that he is at present a consulting water diviner to the Engineer in Chief at A.H.Q. in India and is developing a number of tube wells for defence purposes.

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The *Countryman* (Rhodesia) of June 8th contains an instructive full-page article, "The Art of the Water Diviner," by Mr. I. de la Rue (B.S.D.).

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A note in the *Calcutta Statesman* of June 17th states that a water diviner has been appointed in the Central Provinces to aid cultivators in selecting sites for wells. Between February 10th and May 17th the water diviner is said to have marked 99 sites.

* * * *

The *Sunday News* (Pennsylvania) of June 19th contains a full-page illustrated article on dowsing in which a number of successful operators are mentioned, namely, bearded Dave King, who uses a pair of mechanic's pliers: Frank Sergent, who favours a forked peach branch; Benjamin Warfel, who prefers apple; Quinton P. Ench, a Borough Councilman, and C. Walter Miller, who generally uses birch twigs freshly cut.

* * * *

In a letter on the "Art of Divining" in *Dominion* (Wellington, New Zealand) of June 25th, Mr. F. Cassin rejects Dr. Ongley's statements on Divining as unscientific, and quotes the letter from the President B.S.D. which was published in the *Spectator* of December 8th, 1948.

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The *Melbourne Leader* of June 22nd devotes a full page illustrated article to Mr. H. J. Hitchings, of Hicksborough, near Wonthaggi. He has earned widespread renown as a water diviner and carries on a large-scale dairy industry.

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It was reported in the *Western Evening Herald* (Plymouth) of July 26th that at a meeting of the Buckfastleigh Urban Council

Brigadier C. E. Davis had suggested the employment of a water diviner for locating a water supply to augment that already existing. The Council agreed that this course should be taken. According to the *Totnes Times* of September 17th a supply of 1,400 gallons per day was found at a depth of six feet.

* * * *

Mr. T. J. Muller, of Bushmans River Mouth, Cape Province, contributed a long letter to the *Farmers' Weekly*, Bloemfontein, of July 27th, in favour of dowsing. He states that he has been a successful dowser himself for 26 years and points out that failure to find water is sometimes due to bad work by the drilling contractor, crooked holes, &c.

* * * *

The *Surrey Mirror* of July 29th reported that Mrs. Nightingale (B.S.D.) gave an interesting talk on Water Divining to the Women's Institute at Norwood Hill. According to the *Sevenoaks Chronicle* of September 16 she also gave a lecture with demonstrations to the Crockham Hill W.I.

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A note in the *Times of Malta* of August 20th states that a Mr. B. Edwards endeavoured unsuccessfully to trace Mr. E. Howie, an elderly Melbourne man who was lost in the wild country near Wilson's Promontory. He used a hair from the missing man as a sample.

* * * *

In *Weather* for August an experiment was described which showed that rheumatic subjects feel a prewarning of coming rain.

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The *Yorkshire Observer* (Bradford) of August 25th, records that a 75-year-old water diviner, Mr. John Davey, of Wartwell, Norfolk, visited Bungay, Suffolk, to locate a long-lost water supply for the Town Council. He detected an underground stream in a few minutes.

* * * *

An article in the *Natal Witness* of August 26th contains an account of how "a shy barefooted coloured lad with red curly hair," by name Dawid Brand, is causing a sensation amongst farmers in the dry wastes of the North-Western Cape. He appears to possess the same faculty as Pieter van Jaarsveld of being able to "see" water and other objects below the surface of the ground. He has successfully divined water on farms, found buried coins and spotted collections of sand in the stomachs of calves.

* * * *

According to the *South Wales Argus* of August 31st, Major Berrington, of Bettws Newydd, an amateur water diviner, confirming the opinion of another dowser, Mr. H. J. Dowie, has

located water for the Monmouthshire Smallholdings and Allotments Committee and a well is to be made at the spot indicated.

* * * *

Letters on well sinking, in which water divining was referred to, appeared in issues of the *Illustrated Carpenter*, on August 12th, 14th, 25th and 26th. Opinions expressed were various; Derbian considers that "water diviners are reasonably accurate in the divination of the depth and quantity of flow of water"; J. T. Pett states that "sceptics are just being stubborn because they cannot do the job themselves"; Albert Harman has "no faith in a water diviner unless he is a geologist and knows the geology of the neighbourhood"; nor apparently has James Stanworth; whilst R.H.W., after discovering that he was a dowser himself, has ceased to be a sceptic and during the past three years has "dowsed some 30-odd wells with but one failure."

* * * *

An article in *Co-operative News*, Manchester, of September 10th, refers to the visit of a water diviner to Michaelwood Farm, a property of the Bristol Society. An artesian well 200 feet deep, sunk on his indication, will give an ample supply for the farm and probably eventually supply the whole of the Berkeley estate.

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The *Daily Telegraph* of September 15th recorded an interview by their reporter with Major C. A. Pogson on the water situation. The article was repeated with inaccuracies in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Paris Edition, of September 16th.

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An article in the *South Wales Argus* of September 24th describes how Mr. W. George, a water diviner and well borer of Presteigne, selected a spot for making a bore to supply water required by the Monmouth R.D.C. for housing sites. He stated that 400 to 500 gallons per hour would be obtained at a depth of 120 to 150 feet.

* * * *

According to the *Sunday Dispatch* of October 9th a householder, Mr. C. E. Jenkinson, having applied for a piped supply of water and been told it would cost £200, engaged a water diviner who found water at a depth of 85 feet in greater quantity than required.

* * * *

The *Evesham Journal* of October 15th contains a picture of Mr. James Cotton, of Ashton-under-Hill, tracing an underground stream with a pendulum, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Zikking, a well sinker. An article states that water is required for four houses to be built by the Pershore R.D.C. Mr. Cotton is 86 years of age, but it was not until he was middle aged that he discovered that he was a water diviner.

REVIEWS

ELECTRONIC THERAPY

This subject is dealt with in three pamphlets by Thomas Colson, published by the Electronic Medical Foundation of 1209 Hyde Street, San Francisco. They are described as "Extension Bulletins" Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and bear the respective titles of "Electronics in Medicine," "Electronic Therapy" and "Alternating Magnetic Therapy." To a certain extent they cover the same ground, so their contents will be considered collectively.

To start with, the author discusses the "atom"—a positive nucleus surrounded by a cloud of electrons moving in different orbits. He describes how this structure is affected by radioactivity and chemical action, how the electrical balance of the atom is upset by the displacement of valence electrons and the formation of ions and how energy is distributed when atoms combine to form molecules.

The cell used to be regarded as the fundamental unit of all living matter, but the use of electronics in medicine is based on a consideration of the atom itself. The living cell, which is an assemblage of atoms and molecules, consists of two colloidal solutions, cytoplasm surrounding the nucleus but separated from it by a semi-permeable lipoidal membrane. The cytoplasm is comparatively alkaline in its reactions and electrically negative, whilst the nucleus is comparatively acid and electrically positive. These charges, which are produced by oxidation, accumulate on opposite sides of the membrane so that the cell resembles an electrical condenser.

Every atom radiates energy at a frequency depending on its size; living tissue, being composed of cells which are in turn composed of atoms, is therefore a radiator of energy. Kahn of Cornell University is quoted as saying that the frequencies of all energies radiated by living tissue are found between 1800 and 2300 A$^{\circ}$, that is to say, in the ultra-violet light band. A practical method has been devised for measuring energies in pathological study by means of an instrument depending on short-wave resonance with a human reflex as a detector, and Borodin of the Californian Institute of Technology is stated to have measured the wavelengths of energies from more than 22 biological specimens. The intensity of energy radiated from living tissue is only a few quanta per square centimetre, the highest believed to be that from the eyes and tips of the nose and fingers. These energies are the result of the chemical action taking place in the tissues, which may be represented by $h\nu' = W + h\nu'$, where $h\nu$ stands for the quanta sufficient to cause the ionisation required for the chemical action and W the amount of energy used up in the process.

Disease of any sort in the human body, as also excitement and strong emotion, cause changes in the oxidation of the cell, rendering the positive and negative charges either too high or too low for its proper functioning, and hence the chemical reaction of the tissues does not take place in the normal manner.

It is held that by electronic methods the normal working of the cell can be restored.

Short electro magnetic waves are used for treatment in two ways, in one the radiation caused by strong currents produces heat in the tissues, and in the other—that caused by weak currents—produces no appreciable heating effect. The first method is in more general use in America, as it was formerly, but erroneously, considered that no biological effect could be produced without heat.

Short wave instruments using low energies require fairly definite tuning ; some use wires to convey energy to the patient, but with others of higher frequency the patient is placed in the field of radiation where he absorbs energy to an extent corresponding to his distance from the instrument.

A diagram of a short wave oscilloclast is given, which can be tuned to eleven different frequencies numbered 0 to 10, 0 corresponding to 43,000 kilocycles and 10 to 43,357 kilocycles, i.e., to wavelengths of 7 to 7 1/3rd metres.

It delivers three kinds of energy :

(1). Shock excited short waves, the energy being chopped into short trains.

(2). Current surge occurring with the make and break.

(3). Alternating magnetic fields.

A chart is given showing which of the eleven rates should be used for different diseases and to what parts of the body the electrodes should be applied.

Many doctors use alternating magnetic fields instead of waves, as they appear to have the effect of normalising the electrical charges in the cells, whilst another instrument for producing alternating magnetic fields called a Depolaray is used in chiropody and for treating injuries caused through athletic exercise.

It is stated very clearly that though "the experience of a large number of physicians over many years has demonstrated that both low and high power short waves produce beneficial results in many conditions, no one, to the best of our knowledge, knows just how short waves operate in the body to produce these results. Neither is it known how medicines, manipulations or other modalities actually operate. . . . No one can explain why a medicine finds its way to a diseased tissue and helps to normalise the latter without affecting other tissues of the same organism."

In other words, the practice of medicine as of radionic therapy is purely empirical. A.H.B.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE RADIESTHESIE, No. 14

Most of this number consists of articles by various well-known radiesthetists in which they describe what they consider to be the main causes of mistakes. The contributors are A. Desbuquoit, Comte Jean Catta, P. de Bondy, H. de France, Dr. Jarricot, M. le Gal', V. Mertens, J. Regnault, L. Turenne, Emile Christophe, J. A. Montandon.

The Editor, M. Chouteau, in summing up, states that his first impression on reading the articles was one of discouragement in face of a certain incoherence mainly due to the eternal scission between adherents of the mental and physical methods. The first are inclined to attribute all mistakes to lack of mental accord, and the latter to the unsuitability of the divining instrument for the particular work in hand.

Ignoring certain theoretical suggestions, M. Chouteau derives some lessons from an analysis of the principal articles published. He considers that the mentalists and physicists should find common ground in the three classes of error described by M. Bondy.

A. Want of precision in the method adopted, always a source of error for both types. The use of written samples is quoted as an example.

B. Lack of sufficient technical knowledge. As stated by Henry de France in his article, geological auditions and *rémanence* may be responsible for misleading indications, as also may auto-suggestion on the part of the operator, whilst M. Le Gall cites the use of an old photograph for ascertaining the present condition of an absent person as another cause of error.

C. Erroneous interpretation of the pendulum's movements, such as attributing a definite significance to each movement, whereas the important point is the change from one kind of movement to another.

In an article, *La Géobotanique*, Prince C. Lionidze describes the affinity some plants possess for certain metals, and how the presence of minerals in the ground can be deduced from the plants on the surfac For instance, the potato contains silver, the lupin manganese, the horsetail gold and they need these metals for their proper growth.

The Editor announces the foundation of yet another society, namely, " Cercle International pour la défense et l'étude de la Radiesthésie " (abbreviated to CIDER). Its object is primarily to form French-speaking radiesthetists into a Defence Syndicate to protect the legitimate activities of professional radiesthetists and secondly to form a world-wide federation of radiesthetic societies. A.H.B.

RADIESTHESIE POUR TOUS

August, 1949

p. 225. In an editorial it is asserted that this journal is against no one except the enemies of radiesthesia and certainly not against official medicine ; nor is it for homoeopathy against allopathy or for healers against qualified practitioners. It retains its original view that medical radiesthesia should be left to the doctors. The best radiesthetists in any branch are the specialists of that branch, and in that which concerns the art of healing the doctors are obviously the true specialists. But since medical radiesthesia exists and renders so many services, it should be practised by the doctors—and practised openly and not shamefacedly, as is done by some. That would be their best way of protecting themselves against the competition of illegal pratitioners (unqualified practice is illegal in Belgium). Nevertheless the journal does not regard the latter as charlatans. Far from

it. For they save human lives among those given up by official medicine. Under existing legislation their position is most precarious, and it is desirable that they should be allowed to exercise their talents openly, even if only under a doctor's supervision. The clandestine way in which the non-qualified are forced to practise does, so the journal states, promote the demand for their services. It argues that doctors should be allowed to obtain the help of radiesthetists just as they make use of chemists, radiographers, &c. In this way official recognition would be given to radiesthesia. Doctors have a right to protect their profession, but not by discrediting *en bloc* a technique of which the medical section is, after all, only a small part.

p. 227. In a report on the experimental section of the Brussels radiesthetic study circle Professor L. Keffler describes tests by two radiesthetists of limited experience to determine the north and south poles of a magnet. This they achieved within an error of 3 per cent.

p. 231. Georges Noel continues his articles on *radiesthésie des formes*, and makes further deductions with regard to points of radiesthetic potential on a pyramid.

p. 238. Pierre Bories begins a series of articles on the life of the late Dr. Edouard Marty, who was a keen student of unorthodox diagnostic and treatment methods, including homoeopathy, radiesthesia and acupuncture.

p. 242. J. Bervroux discusses the different manifestations of radiesthetic sensitivity. Voillaume shows (he says) that in detecting human radiations operators will, according to their individual methods, pick up the "nervous ray," "the sympathetic ray," the "mental ray" and another ray very close to the latter. It is affirmed that detection by the mental ray (presumably psychic dowsing, as we know it) is common and easy to practise by all. It seems it is the basis of all radiesthesia, being always in operation, even with the other types. In fact, it is believed that if it were possible to cancel the mental ray altogether, it would be impossible to detect anything radiesthetically, no matter by what method.

p. 245. N.N. continues his study of foretelling football results by radiesthesia.

p. 248. W. Servranx describes in this article for the benefit of beginners how radiesthesia can be used in everyday affairs—to decide whether to grant credit to a customer, whether to make a particular purchase, whether a person should be engaged for employment, the examination of claims, which clients should be cultivated, and so on.

SEPTEMBER, 1949.

p. 259. "Radiesthésie des Formes." G. Noel continues his discussion of this subject. In a former article he affirms the existence of a terrestrial East-West electric current, and he made the hypothesis that it was in all probability the cause of terrestrial magnetism. He says that terrestrial North-South magnetism can in truth be attributed to the East-West current which, in view of the interior mass of the globe (ferro-nickel) and its high temperature (above 800°C.), is not magnetic. This East-West current is due to the rotation of the planet

around its poles, a phenomenon applying to all rotating spheres. The author goes on to support his contention by his method of "radiesthetic multiplication," described in ***R.P.T.*** for July, 1948.

p. 263. J. Martial comments on previous articles dealing with the radiesthetic effects of objects of pyramidal form.

p. 265. A. Dubourg discusses how the thickness of a bed of clay can be determined by evaluating the flow of the underground stream. It is necessary, he says, to determine the delivery of the stream by two methods, mental and physical. He gives the following formula (Chouteau) for output, viz., e x 45/p, where e represents the width of the stream in metres at the surface of the ground and p the depth in metres found by the 45° method, the output being in litres per minute. For the difference in output determined by a mental method and as found by formula, the thickness of the clay bed is calculated. It might be argued that if a dowser can get the output mentally, such as by counting the pendulum oscillations, using a pre-determined scale, he can get depth equally well. On the contrary, it is thought that many dowsers can get output accurately, but not depth.

p. 267. Pierre Bories continues his study of Dr. Edouard Marty and his employment of medical radiesthesia. Marty held that no prudent father or mother should consent to the marriage of one of their children until the respective polarities of their offspring with that of the suitor or prospective daughter-in-law were known. He thought the visual ray was the most powerful phenomenon in the art of radiesthesia and of all radio-biology, and that it was necessary in all phases of their investigations. The power of this ray, he wrote, derived from its origin, for it was formed by the brain itself. The brain spends a part of its substance via its optical nerve and retina to the skin which forms the eyes. This skin then undergoes a strange modification; it becomes transparent and forms the cornea and crystalline structure, and unites with all the surrounding tissue to produce the system known as the eye. The author goes on to describe the subtle and invisible cerebral emanations as thought by Dr. Marty to be the basis of mental radiations of such importance in radiesthesia. Mental and cerebral nerves, Marty thought, form part in our life of the "mind-matter" of which we are formed. He is to be placed very definitely among the "mental" radiesthetists.

p. 273. Looking for lost objects. By W. Servranx. For the benefit of novices the author explains that you should think of the object lost in the simplest manner (just as you think habitually). You should hold your pendulum and observe its movements, when it will soon be seen to oscillate in one direction. Move in that direction and you will arrive at a point where the pendulum gyrates (the sense of gyration is unimportant). The object will be found at this point. There are two points to observe. First, do not think of the possible places where the object may be found, as otherwise the pendulum will direct you to these in turn. Secondly, the pendulum will not necessarily guide you in a straight line. You must follow it faithfully. In practice you can avoid this possible source of error by using a map before dowsing on site. This method is much better defined and much more sure. This work of finding an object should be done when you are alone. It is possible to use amplifiers in looking for lost

objects. These may be a simple decagon (10-sided plane figure) with a maximum radius of about 12 cm., a compass, the middle point of a magnet, a detectometer, or a Turenne radium witness. You place the amplifier to the left of your sketch or plan, hold a witness of the object sought (such as a sketch of the object or written word) above the plan, and hold your pendulum over the amplifier as the point of departure.

p. 275. Orientation of Discs. By F. Servranx. For work in the laboratory the operator should always work in the same place and face the same way (as generally recognized by radiesthetists). But when moving from place to place this question of orientation is not so simple. At the same time, by using discs, orientation can be avoided. After almost three years experiments have shown that the lines of circumference can give, according to their diameters, a particular direction to the pendulum. A circumference (i.e. circle) of 6 cm. diameter syntonises with the North, 5 cm. with the East, 4 cm. with the South and 3 cm. with the West. The author goes on to show how a special disc can be orientated in any direction and yet give constant pendulum reactions, when used in connection with a circle of 6 cm. diameter. In a figure shown, the disc consists of a large circle with the circle of 6 cm. diameter arranged immediately above it and with a space between the two circles of about 1 cm. When the diameter of the disc exceeded 30 cm. it was found advisable to place at the bottom of the disc and 1 cm. outside it a circumference of 4 cm. (syntonising with South). The influence of the 6 cm. diameter circle (representing North) was found not to extend beyond 30 to 32 cm.

p. 277. Henri Souty writes on Jacques Aymar and his history. He was a noted radiesthetist, born in 1662.

p. 285. L.R.P.T. utters a warning against the exploitation of radiesthetists by ill-disposed persons, whose sole purpose is to trip the radiesthetists up and expose them.

October, 1949.

p. 291. Curative coloured spectacles. By G. le Marchand. On the human hand exposed to white light the pendulum gives clockwise gyrations. With a person in perfect health these gyrations are never interfered with if one substitutes for the white light a luminous beam of some colour. On the other hand, if the gyrations change to oscillations, this is an indication of some functional disequilibrium characterised by the tint in question. The condition is more serious if the pendulum stops moving or gyrates counter-clockwise. It is possible to superimpose another colour on the one revealing the disturbance so that the clockwise gyrations are re-established. This then is the curative colour, and health should be restored under its influence. The pituitary body, regulator of all the endocrine functions, is affected by visual impressions. Curative action can thus be had by the wearing by a patient of coloured spectacles several hours a day of the prescribed tint. (This article is interesting in the light of the findings of the late Dr. Ernest Martin on the polarising effects on people of tinted lenses, which were merely placed in the field of vision).

p. 293. W. Servranx gives instruction on mineral prospection by radiesthesia.

p. 295. Besides the two classical schools of radiesthesia, the mental and physical, Hubert Louël discusses a third, which has been in existence for 10 years and which tends to cover all radiesthetic phenomena, viz., the parapsychological.

p. 303. N.N. continues his articles on the radiesthetic forecasting of football results.

p. 304. An article appearing in *Figaro* on drought is quoted, in which David Lloyd George is said to have written that in the country where he lived he was one of two farmers who were faced with acute water shortage. In order to obtain more plentiful water supplies, he sought the assistance of a neighbouring Scotchman, who was a remarkable water diviner. The diviner indicated a spot where a bore was put down and an artesian well produced 100,000 litres (22,000 gallons) per day. His neighbour had the same success, and they both afterwards never feared drought. Lloyd George went on to write that if the nation had spent not more than a tenth of what was proposed for re-armament, British agriculture could have been transformed. This was written apparently as a result of the serious drought of 1938.

p. 305. J. Charloteaux attributes the frequent failures of radiesthetists to say in which of several containers a particular piece of metal, say, has been put, to the fact that every object is surrounded by its own influence extending an appreciable distance. For instance, a piece of metal in one of several match boxes placed on a table may give reactions over several boxes. The boxes should be separated as far as possible and placed all around the sides of the room. A glass of salt water is said to have an influence extending to 57 cm.

p. 307. Methods of using witnesses. By J. Bervroux. Supposing you want to find what metals suit a person from his photograph, place the box of metal witnesses on your left-hand side and the photograph on your right. Hold a pointer vertically above each witness in turn and observe the pendulum reactions above the photograph. This method is recommended for medical work using boxes of witnesses, for it is thought that in other methods there is a danger of the influences of the different witnesses becoming mixed up. The pointer appears to receive onl; the influence of the witness immediately below it, but it must be held vertical.

p. 308. This article contains ten " Don'ts " for the novice.

p. 310. Henri Souty continues his story of Jacques Aymar.

p. 316. F. Servranx writes for the advanced student on the advantages of rules and discs. V.D.W.

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END OF VOLUME VIII

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The Editor will be glad to receive old copies of B.S.D. Journals, especially of No. 54, and of English books on dowsing.

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Anyone having a copy of *The Physics of the Divining Rod* to dispose of is requested to communicate with the Editor.

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Mumetal rods for depthing can be obtained from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. Ltd., Telcon Works, Greenwich, London, S.E.10, for £3 17s. 6d.; delivery in 10 to 12 weeks.

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Mr. Noel Macbeth is to give a series of monthly instructional lectures on behalf of the London Divining Methods Research Group, at 11 Chandos Street, starting from November 9th. The charge for the Season to members of the B.S.D. will be £1 5s.

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Messrs. Devine & Co., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.C.3, supply whalebone strips 12in. long of the following sections at 5/- per pair:

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The "Link" divining rod described by Mr. Guy Underwood in his article on Spirals and Stonehenge (*B.S.D.J.* 62, Dec., 1948) can be obtained from him at Belcombe House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, price 8/- post free in U.K. Reprints on this article are available at 2/- each.

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Delawarr Laboratories, Raleigh Park Road, Oxford, supply the new Continental Model Diagnostic Instrument at £75, including all Detail Sheets and Rates; tuition is given at 2 guineas per lesson.

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Copies of *Dowsing* by Pierre Béasse can be purchased from the Markham House Press Ltd., 51 Kings Road, S.W.1, for 12/- post free. The Schumfell radio-magnetic detector described in the book can be purchased by members from the author, 37 Rue Rossini, Nice, A.M., France, at a reduced price of £2 6s.

* * * *

The following books are for disposal by Mr. H. M. Sparrow, 152 Torquay Road, Paignton, S. Devon :—

Structure and Surface, a book of field geology, by C. Barrington Brown, price 12/-.

Structural and Field Geology, by James Geikie, price 15/-.

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The *Electronic Medical Digest*, published quarterly by the Electronic Medical Foundation, San Francisco, can be obtained through the Biotechnic Press Ltd., BCM/Biotechnic, London, W.C.1, at 15/- per year.

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La Revue Internationale de Radiesthésie, which contains contributions from many countries on all aspects of Radiesthesia, and is issued every two months, can be obtained at Editions Palatines, Grand' Place, Mettet, Belgium; subscription 250 Belgian francs per annum.

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Radiesthésie pour Tous can be bought at The News Stores, 10 Coptic Street, British Museum, London, W.C.1, at 2s. per copy.

Twelve consecutive copies can be ordered through Mr. Noel Macbeth, Moulsham Mill House, Chelmsford, Essex, for 18/-.

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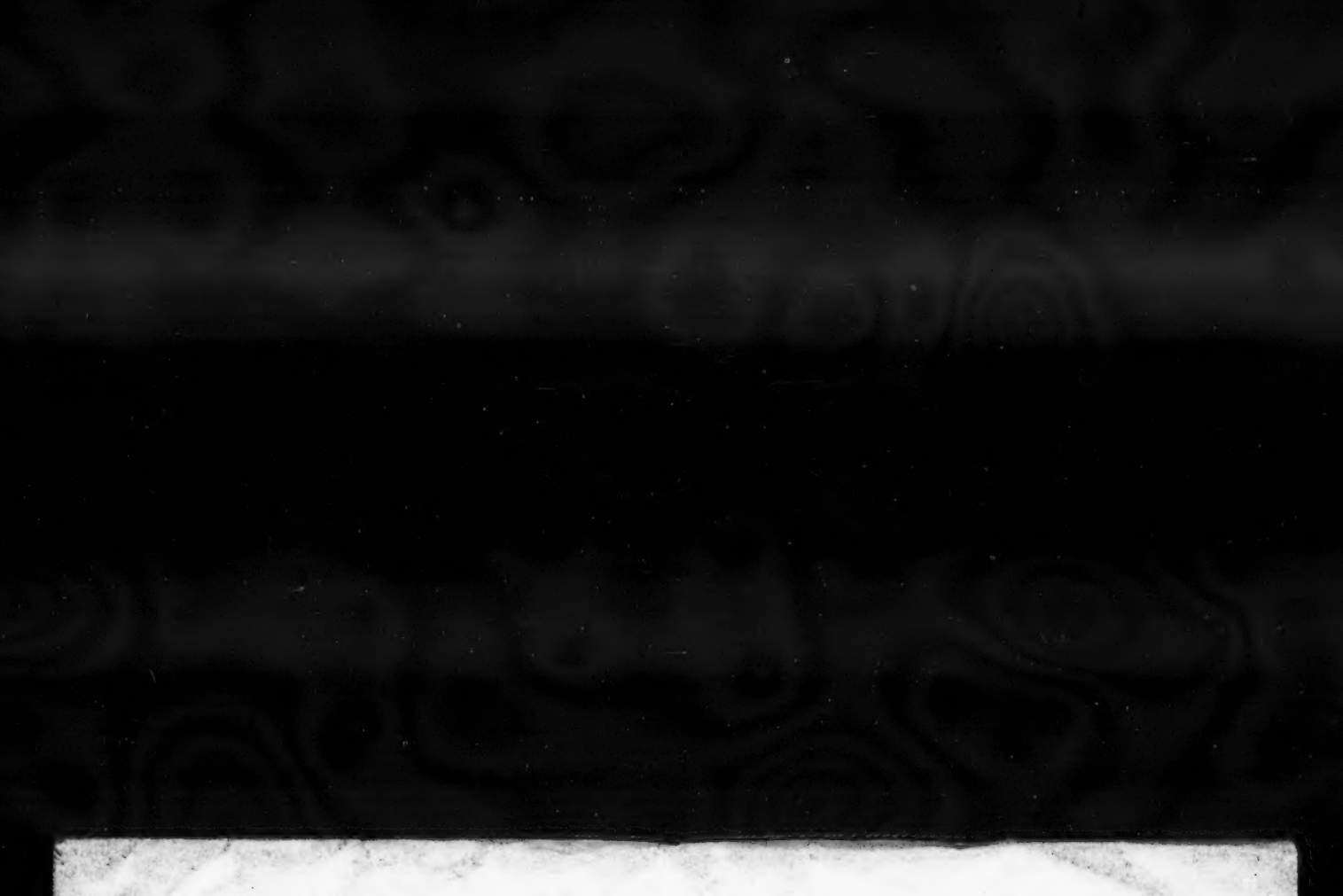
Members requiring any of the books or appliances mentioned above should apply direct to the address given, and not to the Assistant Secretary.

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